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treated. It is too much to point out all the scholastic issues of philosophy and leave them here with nothing but a dogmatic basis upon which the student is to rely. If he is of an inquiring turn of mind and feels that so many things have to be solved prior to the recognition of legitimacy in some very simple maxims, he will find that he cannot solve the problem which conditions his progress. This is not a condemnation of the work, but a statement of its justifiable limitations. Many interesting side lights are thrown upon sociological facts and upon phenomena which the moralist often does not know or does not consider in his theories. Teacher and student alike may find this part of the book very stimulating.

The appendix, presenting rules for regulating the practice of a lawyer and drawn by a man of great reputation who prefers to withhold his name, is practically useless. The rules are very truistic, but are too general in character to influence a man without a conscience. With this equipment a man needs no such rules, but without it he requires something more specific than the vague advice to be honest and just. Of course it is difficult to draw up rules for such a situation, but if drawn at all they ought to meet the demand more definitely than the simple admonition to be good.

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Select Charters and Other Documents Illustrative of American History, 1606-1775. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM MACDONALD, Professor of History and Political Science in Bowdoin College. Pp. ix, 401. Price, \$2.00. New York and London: The Macmillan Company, 1899.

In compiling and editing this work Professor MacDonald has added a companion volume to his collection of "Select Documents Illustrative of the History of the United States, 1776-1860," published over a year since, thus having brought together in two handy volumes the more important documents relating to the constitutional history of the colonial and federal governments.

In plan and execution the new volume is similar to the earlier one, and is characterized by the same accurate and scholarly work, both in the clear and helpful introduction and select bibliography which precede each document, as well as in the judicious selection and editing of the text. Within the limits of four hundred pages the editor has collected the significant portions of some eighty of the most important documents of the colonial period. Of these over one-half fall within the seventeenth century, six documents within the so-called "neglected period," the first half of the eighteenth century, and the

remaining twenty-nine within the score of years immediately preceding the Revolution. An analysis of the character of these documents shows that nearly one-third of the selections consist of charters, patents or grants conferred by the English Government or other authorized power upon the various original colonies; another third is devoted to the frames of government or important statutes drawn by the colonists themselves, concessions and charters granted to the colonists by proprietors or chartered companies, and the treaties and the navigation acts passed prior to 1750, in which America was directly concerned; the remaining third comprises the important acts of Parliament and proclamations of the king, as well as the chief state papers of the colonists of the pre-revolutionary period.

Although much that is contained within the volume was already accessible in print, either in Poore's "Charters and Constitutions," Preston's "Documents," or in one or more of the various leaflet series of reprints of original documents, this work will commend itself to all as being more comprehensive and convenient than any of the above mentioned collections. In addition, the editor has rendered an important service in making generally accessible several important documents of the period immediately preceding the Revolution, which hitherto have been available only to the few. We miss, however, from this series of pre-revolutionary state papers Patrick Henry's celebrated resolutions, passed by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1765, the "Address to the People of Great Britain," by Congress in 1774, and the "Suffolk County Resolves," presented to Congress in the same year.

If any just criticism can be lodged against the editor it would fall under the head of omissions. We especially regret that Professor MacDonald did not see fit to give a larger number of selections from the more than two score statutes of Parliament, passed prior to 1770, and dealing directly with colonial affairs; some of these laws would have given a better idea of the extent of English legislation for American internal affairs. Such, for example, were the acts for the encouragement of the production of naval stores, the acts restricting or prohibiting the production or manufacture of various commodities, as wool and woolens (1699, 1739), hats (1732), iron and steel (1719, 1750); statutes regulating the value of foreign coin (1708), or limiting or prohibiting the issue of paper money (1740, 1750, 1760, 1763), and acts for the regulating of apprenticeship (1763) and naturalization (1739, 1756, 1761).

Likewise there might very properly have been included the commissions or orders in council, creating the various offices for directing colonial affairs from the mother country, especially that establishing

the most important and permanent of these, the Board of Trade and Plantations. While perhaps not strictly within the plan of the work, the introduction of a typical commission and instructions of a royal governor, in an abridged form if necessary, would have enhanced the value of the collection, and would not have been inappropriate inasmuch as these documents almost took the place of a charter in the royal colonies.

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Statistics and Economics. By RICHMOND MAYO-SMITH. Pp. 467. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1899.

Professor Mayo-Smith's "Statistics and Economics" is linked to his previous volume on "Statistics and Sociology" by the common title "Science of Statistics." The two volumes give a comprehensive survey of statistical results in the departments of human knowledge in which the statistical method has borne its ripest fruits.

The function of the present work is to exhibit statistics in the service of economics. The author reviews successively the chief lines of economic research with a view to discovering how far statistics can elucidate the questions which they raise. Each chapter opens with a succinct statement of the aims of economic theory, designed to show what points can be verified or investigated by the statistical method and what aspects of the subject are beyond its reach. This is followed in each chapter by a summary of the results of statistical investigation, a critical appreciation of the difficulties which beset the method, and an estimate of the value of the results for the purposes of economic reasoning. On this plan the author reviews the familiar economic categories of consumption, production, exchange and distribution with a number of sub-headings which fairly exhaust the phases of economic life which can be brought within the ken of statistics. Further description of the contents of the work is unnecessary. Every student of economics must take cognizance of it, as it supplies an authoritative statement of the relations of statistics and economics which will be indispensable for all who have not been specially trained in statistical research. It is moreover a work of reference to which one may turn with full assurance that the essential facts will be given. Copious references and carefully prepared bibliographies make it a useful starting point for those who seek more detailed information on special topics than the limits of the book permit in the text.

With the purpose and spirit of the work the reviewer finds himself in perfect accord. Professor Mayo-Smith has handled the delicate relations of statistics and economics with great discrimination, and